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1) Highlight the significance of 72nd & 73rd constitutional amendment acts. Also, discuss some of their important provisions.

Ans With 72nd & 73rd constitutional amendments Indian constitution became first constitution to provide constitutional status to 3rd tier governments.

→ ~~Significance~~: 72nd CA established PRIs and 73rd established Municipal bodies i.e. ULBs (Urban local bodies).

→ Significance:

a) It transitioned from ~~partici~~ Representative to participative ~~ideas~~ democracy.

b) ~~Gr~~ Based on Gandhian idea of Swaraj & decentralisation.

c) Empowers women & promotes their political mobilisation due to compulsory $\frac{1}{3}$rd seats reservation to them

d) It marked a significant shift from centralised planning approach.

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e) It allows to ~~to~~ factor in local issues & approaches.

f) As deemed by Balwant Rai Mehta committee, it could be a way out of fallouts of community development programme 1952.

g) Preserves local autonomy & culture by deeding power to Gram Sabhas.

h) It made Ar. 40 of DPP a practical shape.

⇒ Some important provisions:

a) 73rd amendment added Ar. 243-243O, 11th Schedule & 74th added Ar. 243P-243ZG, 12th Schedule.

b) It establishes State Election commission (SEC) for conducting regular elections to these local bodies at every 5 years interval.

c) It ~~establis~~ empowers Governor to form State finance commission (SFC) at 5 yrs interval to confer sound financial matters.

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d) Ar. 243 D & Ar. 243 T provides reservation for SC/ST/women in PRI & ULB respectively.

e) It provides for functions to these bodies listed in 11th & 12th schedule

f) It organises Gram Sabha in every village.

g) There are various voluntary provisions too. like – reservation for OBCs, granting power to levy & collect taxes to these bodies etc.

These bodies are also plagued by many ills:

a) Lack of adequate devolution on 3Fs – Funds, Functions & Functionaries

b) 2nd ARC commission noted they have thin tax domain.

c) women reservation is turned important by Sarpanchpati Raj.

d) Elections are not held periodically.

Thus, 2nd ARC recommendations – SEC submitting annual reports to Election commission, organising State Panchayats etc. could be a way forward.

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2) Explain importance of parliamentary privileges, discuss need for their codification.

Ans Ar. 105 of constitution deals about parliamentary priveleges, extended to all MPs & Attorney General.

~~Par~~ Privileges includes: collective and individual privileges.

~~collective~~

⇒ importance:

a) ~~Fr~~ It allow legislatures to work freely like - by Right to Freedom of Speech in parliament.

b). It ensures secrecy. No outsider is allowed to publish reports or insiders of any secret sitting.

c) ~~Par~~ It also empowers parliamentarians to punish for breach of privilege & contempt of court, thus ensuring code of conduct of parliament.

d) It ~~ts~~ ensures no unnecessary hurdle, obstructs law making process.

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By providing individual parliamentarians immunity from civil proceedings in arresting of from & after 40 days of session of parliament.

e) ~~Instil~~ It protects Parliamentarians from responsibility ~~of~~ ~~as~~ from failures ~~as~~ unlike in England, where a minister signs the bill along with ~~the~~ Monarchial head to take blame, if thing go wrong as 'King can do no wrong'.

~~→ Ans →~~ * Need for codification.

a) They could be misused by parliamentarians for self-serving purposes.

b) ~~or~~ In current form they are very vague thus creeps in subjectivity.

c) The fact that they stems from multiple sources like- Constitutional laws by parliament, Rules of Houses, Parliamentary conventions, etc., makes them prone to deter from

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their purpose & overpower them.

d) Privileges like punishing for contempt gives extraordinary power to Speaker (Presiding officer) & it could be misused for political gains.

e) Prevention from civil proceedings often becomes tool for corruption & malpractices.

way forward:

a) NCRWC suggested Ar. 105 must be amended to clarify it does not provide immunity in corruption cases.

b). Proper delineating of contours of privileges by statutory banking

c) multiple sources of privileges must be reduced to single exhaustive source.

Similarly. Ar. 194 must also be amended to counter similar problems in State legislatures.

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3.) Mention the objectives & composition of the National Human Rights commission. Also, throw light on its effectiveness.

Ans. NHRC is a statutory body formed by act- Protection of Human rights Act. It also setup SHRC.

⇒ composition:

It contains 5 members.

- → Retired CJI / Supreme court Judge
- → Serving / Retired ~~Judge~~ chief Justice of HC.
- → 3 persons of knowledge & eminence. (atleast one of them must be a woman).

These are appointed by President on recommendation of a committee.

- → PM
- → Speaker of Lok sabha
- → Deputy chairman of Rajya Sabha
- → Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
- → Home Minister.

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⇒ objectives:

→ To ~~take~~ inquire into any violation of human rights.

→ To take suo-motu cognisance of all such matters.

→ To visit Jails & detention centres for ensuring all legal safeguards.

→ To undertake research in human rights.

→ To ~~tak~~ collaborate with civil societies for human rights causes.

→ To mobilise people of their rights.

⇒ Effectiveness:

In current times due to multitude of reasons its effectiveness has not been upto the mark, this is evident in surge in cases of human rights violations.

→ NCRB 2017 - 6 dalit women are raped every day.

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→ NCRB 2020 - Crime against children, women, SC, ST increased by 4%, ~~25%~~, ~~25%~~, 17.3%, 7.3%, 26%

→ Heinous crimes - Hathras rape case

→ custodial violence - Father-Son duo killed in TN due to custodial violence.

→ Surge in Police Encounters - Ex. Vikas Dube Encounter (UP).

Way forward:

→ 2nd ARC recommended merging such bodies (NCSC, NCST, NHRC etc) as they have overlapping roles in smaller States.

→ 2nd ARC found NHRC has been handicapped due to being understaffed.

→ 2nd ARC recommended creating electronic databases & a common format of complaints for all statutory commissions.

Thus by aforementioned suggestions, its effectiveness could be increased.

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Q.) Discuss significance of the Preamble of Indian constitution. Can it be amended like any other provision of constitution?

Ans Preamble of constitution is the last part added to it. It is on the lines of objective resolution adopted by constituent & it is a Preface to constitution.

⇒ Significance:

a) It is a key to minds of founding fathers of constitution

b) It envisions to make a socialist, secular, Democratic, sovereign & Republic India, thereby building all social levers.

c) It could be used by Judiciary in checking constitutionality of any executive/legislative action under their role in Ar. 13, 32 & 226.

d) Though it is non justiciable, but

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enshrines the aim of Republic – Justice, Equality, liberty & Fraternity.

e) It rolls out that 'Source of power of constitution is People' thus is people-centric.

f) can act as common manifesto & ideology of all political parties, pressure groups etc.

g) It also mentions date of adoption of constitution – 26 Nov 1949, which enables favour of civic religion.

=> Amendment:

Historically, there were different stances at amendment of constitution.

a) Berubari Union case (1960) – It considered Preamble, though is ~~an important & integral part of constitution but it~~ i.e. key to minds of founding fathers but it is NOT amendable.

b) Keshavanand Bharti case (1973) – It held that Parliament is an integral part of constitution.

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thus under Ar 368 it could be amended however, the amendment must not alter the basic feature of constitution.

-) In 1976 India case Supreme court again reiterated the amendability of preamble part in Kesavananda Bharti case.

Consequently 42nd amendment amended preamble & added 3 words - Secular, Integrity & Socialist.

Thus current scenario is Preamble can be amended but within the doctrine of basic structure of constitution.

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Q5. Explain the significance & analyze scope of Judicial review in India.

Ans Judicial review, refers to reviewing of ~~exec~~ the constitutional validity of executive & legislative actions. It stems from Judicial activism & originated from U.S.A. It is a basic feature of constitution.

There are enabling provisions of Judicial review — Ar. 13, 32, 226 etc.

=> Significance:

a) It acts as a bulwark against the tyranny of Executive actions

b) It maintains separation of power. Ex- 99th constitutional amendment act NJAC was declared ultra vires in Fourth Judges case, 2015.

c) It helps ~~con~~ Supreme court to realise the its responsibility of guarantor of Fundamental Rights of citizens.

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d) It protects rights & liberties of individual.

e) It protects arbitrary legislations.
Ex- In T.R. Colo case (2007), Supreme court ruled that there cannot be any blanket ban of 9th Schedule.

f) It upholds the supremacy of constitution.
Ex- Keshvanand Bharti case (1973), Supreme court dolled out basic structure of constitution doctrine.

⇒ Scope of Judicial review:

The Indian constitution works on procedure established by law, unlike due process of law of USA, which gives latter judicial supremacy. But in India, scope gets narrowed down.

There are only 3 grounds of Judicial review:
- → Infringement of Fundamental rights.
- → To ensure supremacy of constitution.

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→ act by legislative/Executive is outside its competency.

However, In Maneka Gandhi case, Supreme court overruled its judgement of Gopalan case & followed due process of law approach in deducing Art. 21.

Thus, Scope of Judicial review is balanced, as in extreme case it may lead to Judicial adventurism, breaching separation of powers & making Supreme court "Super legislature".

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6. What are functional principles on which our constitution is based? Why do you think it was important to codify them in form of written document?

Ans Indian constitution is the lengthiest & most detailed constitution ever formed & is based on multiple principles:

a) → Functional principles:

a) Federalism - Indian constitution nowhere uses word "Federal" but uses "union". It is on similar lines of canada's constitution. It is best called as cooperative Federalism

b) Parliamentary form of govt. - Ar. 74 & 75 enables this.

c) Republic - Head of the State is elected & not hereditary like in U.K.

d) Integrated Judiciary - A single lineage of courts decides on both Federal & State matters unlike in USA.

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e) Socialist - a freedom struggle legacy became explicit part of constitution by 42nd amendment.

f) Secular - Fundamental rights Art. 25-28 gives Right to freedom of religion to every citizen & even alien.

g) Supremacy of constitution - unlike Parliament sovereignty (U.K) or Judicial supremacy (USA). Indian constitution has a blend of both.

h) Most of aforementioned are either enshrined in Preamble or also called as basic feature of constitution in landmark cases - Bommai case, Kesavanandha Bharati, Minerva Mills etc.

-) Importance of codification.

a) To avoid subjectivity in interpretation in clauses of constitution.

b) Empowers SC & HC to act as guardian of constitution & of fundamental rights, task derived

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by Ar. 13, 32, 226 etc.

c) To maintain the separation of power by clearly outlining specific roles each part has to play.

d) To make amendments feasible and reasonable, making it a living entity

e) Discourage Judicial adventurism by provisions like Ar. 122.

f) To protect minorities from any tyranny of majorities by special provisions detailed in Ar. 330-342A.

g) To ~~bart~~ take cognizance of multiple social cleavages in a multicultural society thus making constitution a social engineer.

Many nation-states with almost similar historical trajectories (Ex- South Asian countries) were not able to sustain democratic govt. & situation; India avoided due to a well-codified constitution.

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7.) Explain concept of Federalism, mention the key features of Federalism in India.

Ans

Federalism refers to decentralisation of power among states & stands opposite to ~~unit~~ unitary. It is defined as a basic feature of constitution in Bommai case

⇒ Key Features:

a) In Indian constitution Federalism has been nowhere used ~~to~~ instead 'union of states' in Ar-1 has been incorporated. It follows canadian constitution in this aspect.

b) Written constitution - unlike Britain's constitutions that is unitary. India has a detailed written constitution like USA.

c) Rigid constitution - Indian constitution is not very easy to amend and under Ar.368 federal provisions

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needs to ratified by 50% of state legislative assemblies too, giving it a rigid touch.

d) Supremacy of constitution - constitution is considered as fundamental law of land & any arbitrary executive/legislative unconstitutional act would be declared ultra-vires by SC/HC under Ar. 13, 32, 226 etc.

e) Independent Judiciary - SC is entrusted as guardian of fundamental rights of citizen & final interpretator of constitution thus given adequate safeguards. Ex- security of tenure, salary charged on CFI etc.

f) Bicameralism Parliament has 2 Houses. House of people (Ar. 81) & upper House (Ar. 80). Similarly state legislatures too could adopt a legislative council along with legislative assembly.

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However, many facets of constitution also shades an Unitary form:

- Strong centre
- All India Services
- Flexibility of some constitutional amendment
- More & important issues in Union list than of subject list
- overriding powers of Parliament & residuary powers too clewed to it
- Art. 352, 356, 360
- Integrated Judiciary
- Single citizenship
- Single constitution.

Despite all these, ~~Not~~ Indian constitution is undoubtedly Federal. It could be described as Federal with a unitary leaning what Granville Austin called "cooperative Federalism".

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Q) Give an account of the composition of ~~Inter state~~ mandate & functioning of Inter state council of India.

Ans Ar. 263 of constitution deals about inter state councils. However Sarkaria commission recommended a permanent inter-state council formation. consequently Janata govt established one in 1990.

⇒ composition:

- → Prime Minister (chairperson)
- → chief Ministers of all states.
- → CM of all Union territories with legislative assembly
- → governor of states under President rule.
- → Lt. governor / Administrators of other Union territories.
- → 6 Union cabinet Ministers including Home Minister.

It also has a Standing committee (chaired by Union Home Minister & members including 5 union cabinet Minister & 9 CM). & a secretariat called Inter-state council Secretariat.

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→ Mandate:

- It has to meet at least thrice a year.
- It has to work for ensuring & strengthening cooperative federalism.
- To resolve inter-state disputes (other than water disputes)
- To enforce solidarity at state level particularly at times of adversity.

→ Functioning:

- Chairperson (PM) nominates 5 other cabinet ministers. He also decides the date of meeting.
- Secretariat performs all the paper work for council
- Standing committee acts as cadre for implementing decisions of council
- It council investigates & discusses subjects in which state/centre may have a common interest
- Making recommendation on upon any such subject for better coordination of policy & action on it.

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→ Deliberating upon other matters of general interest to states as referred by chairman

Recently, there have been many issues like – Stubble burning, territorial disputes (Belagavi) etc. In such background, such council could be potent tool to rejuvenate unity of nation.

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9.) Although Indian constitution gives Rajya Sabha some special powers, yet on most matters the Lok Sabha exercises supreme power. Discuss.

Ans. Ar. 80 & 81 of Indian constitution deals with Rajya Sabha (upper House) & Lok Sabha (lower house) respectively, being a bicameral legislature.

⇒ Special powers of Rajya Sabha (RS):

a) Resolution to make All Indian services could only be passed by R.S.

b) Rajya Sabha's resolution can empower parliament to make law on state subject of 7th schedule.

c) It can have some men of eminence, scientific knowledge etc. unlike Lok Sabha.

d) If Lok Sabha is not in session/dissolved RS being a permanent chamber can allow proclamation to passed under Ar. 352, 356, 360.

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e) only RS can initiate impeachment of Vice-president of country.

Yet, Lok Sabha (LS) exercises supreme power on most matters as;

a) In case of Money Bill (Ar. 110), RS can only delay it for ~~6 months~~ 14 days & it can't reject it or even its suggestions & ammendments are also advisory.

b) Speaker of LS decides what is money bill or not. Thus many times just to circumvent RS many ordinary bills are designated as Money bill.

c) In case of a joint sitting, Speaker of ~~Lok~~ LS presides & rules of LS are the medium for conducting ~~for~~ business.

d) Speaker of LS is allowed to vote (not casting vote) even when her impeachment is in process unlike chairman of RS.

e) RS can only discuss Budget (Ar. 112) Any demand for grants can only be

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made by LS.

f) A resolution of ~~Nation~~ discontinuance of National emergency can only be adopted by LS.

g) RS can't pass/adopt No-confidence motions as council of Ministers is only responsible to LS (Ar. 75)

h) Adjournment motion, censure motion can't be adopted in RS.

i) Estimate committee can't have any RS members & Public undertaking committee can't have chairman from RS.

Though on multiple footings - ordinary laws, constitutional amendments, becoming a minister. RS is equal to LS ~~But~~ Thus overall RS has an important role to play as it ensures Federalism in Parliament

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Q) What is role of Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) of India? Mention constitutional provisions to ensure its independence.

Ans Ar. 148 of constitution provides for an independent office of CAG. He is a guardian of public purse.

=> Role of CAG:

a) under Ar. 149 Parliament may prescribe duties & powers to CAG.

c) By Ar. 150, CAG advises President of India of the form in which the accounts for centre & states shall kept.

b) He audits all accounts of contingency funds, consolidated fund & Public accounts fund of Union as well as State.

c) He audits all receipts & expenditures of centre & states.

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d) He audits all transactions of central & State governments related to debt, sinking funds, deposits etc.

e) He audits accounts of any authority when requested by President / Governor. Ex- of local bodies.

f) With respect to public corporations his role is limited. For some he audits completely, for some he may ~~to~~ audit in supplement to ~~some~~ auditing by a ~~fr~~ private auditing professional & in some he do not get engages in auditing at all.

g) ~~He~~ He submits ~~&~~ reports — ~~Ar.~~ on appropriation accounts, public undertaking & finance accounts to President / governor in Ar. 151

h) He also acts as a friend / guide / philosopher to Public accounts committee.

i) Since 1976 w.r.t to central govt. his audits & accounts functions got separated.

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⇒ constitutional provisions for Independence:

a) Administrative expense of office of CAG is charged upon CFI.

b) He does not hold his office under pleasure of government & has a security of tenure.

c) He is not eligible for further office under Govt. of India or State Govt.

d) His salary & allowances can't be changed to his disadvantage (unless in Ar. 360).

However CAG in India is criticised as being reduced only to Auditor unlike UK. Also appleby report had a dim view of CAG of being an over-exaggerated role. Despite, Ambedkar considered CAG as the most important office.

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1) It is often argued that State legislative council is an ornamental & superfluous body. Do you agree?

Ans Ar. 169 deals with abolition or creation of State legislative council (SLC). It could be done by a simple majority thus not awarded as constitutional amendment under Ar-368.

⇒ An ornamental & superfluous body;

a) As it could be created/abolished by a resolution passed by State legislative assembly (SLA), thus entire existence of SLC depends on SLA.

b) Money bills & Finance Bills can't be introduced in SLC.

c) Presiding officer of SLC has NO say in deciding whether a bill falls under Ar. 110 or not.

d) SLC can only discuss Budget & can't make any demand for grants.

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e) There is no concept of Joint sitting as SLC has no 'real' power with regard to any Bills.

f) SLC can merely delay an ordinary bill for 14 months & Money bill for 14 days.

g) council of ministers ~~to~~ are not responsible for SLC ~~and~~, thus vote of no confidence can't be adopted in SLC (Ar. 164)

h) SLC can't pass cut-motions in Budget ~~&~~ or even adjournment & censure motion etc.

∴ Main reasons for this unequal treatment;

→ It's composition - it is not representative enough like Rajya Sabha.

→ It is in accordance with principles of democracy i.e. SLC must yield to SLA.

∴ Thus clearly SLC seems to be a superflous body. However it is still very important as in

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Parliamentary democracy it is entrusted with following tasks:

a) To check hasty, ill-considered actions of SLA.

b) To encourage more inclusive discussion & bring diverse viewpoints to fore.

c) In case of an arbitrary legislation it can delay it for 4 months (ordinary bills) thereby giving other stakeholders of democracy - civil society, pressure groups to play their part.

d) It provides a platform for ~~eminent~~ persons of eminence, who couldn't had faced elections

So, despite all limitations SLC can't be termed as superflous or ornamental body due to the basic and irreducible functions it perform.

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Q2- Compare discretionary powers the Governor of a State & President of India

Ans Ar. 52 & 153 of constitution deals with President & Governor respectively. They are union & state executives thus accorded with many powers.

→ Discretionary power of President of India

President does not have any constitutional discretionary powers as:

a) Ar. 74 - holds there will always be a council of Ministers (COM) headed by PM to aid its advise on President, who shall always act on this advise.

b) Supreme court, held this advise is or can't be reviewed or questioned by anyone.

c) 42nd constitution amendment made this advise binding. However 44th amendment laid that President can ask COM to reconsider their advise one time.

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However there are situational discretionary powers enjoyed by President.

a) In case of Hung assembly, ~~to~~ she can call for a leader to form govt. if have majority support.

b) If ~~cabinet~~ COM are no more collectively responsible to LS (under Ar. 75), President can dissolve it.

⇒ Discretionary power of Governor:

Unlike President, Governor do have constitutional discretionary powers:

→ Ar. 200 - To reserve any bill for Presidents' consideration.

→ Ar. 255, Ar. 365 - If Governor feels state is not adhering to constitutional machinery, it can recommend Presidents' Rule (Ar. 356)

→ Determining amount payable by govt of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram to autonomous tribal distric council of ...

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उम्मीदवार को इस हाशियें में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

e.g. royalty for mineral exploration.

→ while administering an adjoining Union-territory.

Apart, Governor also have situational discretionary power on similar lines as that of President.

So, Discretionary power of governor is wider than that of President of India.

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13. The Indian constitution is a synthesis of British principle of Parliamentary sovereignty & American principle of Judicial supremacy. Discuss.

Ans. ~~Indian constitution have been based on a delegate a fine balance between Parliamentary~~ Parliament sovereignty refers to : superiormost power of parliament that is not accountable to outside & unchallenged from inside of state, while Judicial supremacy means Judiciary acts as the superlegislature/executive & can check any excess of other two state apparatus.

Indian constitution maintains a fine balance between both.

⇒ Parliamentary sovereignty :

a) Parliament can make laws on all subjects of Union list, State list (in special cases) & has overriding power in concurrent list of 7th schedule

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b) Fiscal powers of constitution are also devoted to parliament.

c) If Executive is no more collectively responsible to Parliament (Lok Sabha, specifically), it can be dissolved under Ar. 75.

d) Parliament through various parliamentary committees - Departmental, Standing committees, Finance committees checks acts of Executive.

e) Ar. 122 bars courts to interfere in Parliamentary proceedings.

⇒ Judicial Supremacy -

a) ~~Integra~~ SC/HC can declare any arbitrary executive/legislative action as Ultra-vires. Ex- Kesavananda Bharti case, SC ruled out if doctrine of basic structure that is to be maintained.

b) Judicial review under Ar. 13, 32, 226 is ~~used~~ used to counter executive and legislatives' ill-considered decisions. Ex- In I.R. Coelho case (2007)

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SC ruled there could be no blanket ban ~~on~~ by 9th schedule on Judicial review

c) Judiciary has been accorded significant autonomy by provisions like - their salaries are charged on CFI. In 4th Judge case (2015) SC declared 100th amendment & NJAC ultra-vires

d) SC is the final interpreter of constitution

e) SC have final say in disputes of elections of President, vice president

f) In Maneka Gandhi case, SC took an 'due process of law' approach in interpreting Art. 21, thereby increasing scope of Judicial review.

Thus, due to factors like - written constitution, fundamental rights, Judicial review, Federal system, both of these factors are in a fine balance giving a synthesis of two.

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14) Though non justiciable, why are directive principles of State policy considered fundamental in governance of country?

Ans: Art. 39-51 of constitution deals about DPSPs. They are non justiciable i.e. there is no legal obligation/remedy for their enforcement. They are - Gandhian, Marxian & liberal-intellectual.

⇒ Fundamental in Governance:

a) While Fundament rights were negative in fashion, DPSPs are positive.

b) DPSPs fills the vacuum created by Fundamental rights (FRs), as latter only ensure political democracy & not socio-economic.

c) They lays base of constitutional morality.

d) They acts as common manifesto for all political parties.

e) Art. 37 enforces a moral obligation on states to implement them.

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f) They aims for social Justice.
Ex - Ar. 39A - free legal aid for poor
Ar. 39 - Eliminating child labour.

g) They also envisions India's international policies Ex - Ar. 51 - calls for aiming International peace & security

h) In current time of environment crisis their importance further increases. Ex - Ar. 48 calls for protection of Environment.

i) They aids Judiciary to check constitutionality of Executive/Legislative actions for Ar. 13, 32, 226.

j) They marks shift from 'police' to 'welfare' state

Reasons for being non justiciable

→ lack of sufficient fiscal resources

→ diversity of country would act as bulwark in their implementation.

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way forward:- → 2nd ARC – They should be renamed as Directive Principle Policy & Action.

→ contemporarily important issues. Ex – Population Stabilisation should be added on them.

~~Despite~~ being nonjusticiable does not subjugate them to Fundamental rights. They too are equally (if not less) important. Minerva Mills case noted Indian constitution is laid on bedrock of balance between both DPSP & Fundamental rights.

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15.) Discuss the emergence of the concept of 'Basic Structure' vis-a-vis power of Parliament to amend constitution.

Ans

Indian constitution is a perfect blend of rigidity (USA constitution) & flexibility (UK constitution) of constitution. Art. 368 empowers Parliament to amend constitution.

There could be 8 kinds of amendments - By simple majority; By special majority, By special majority and ratification by SC/ legislatures through simple majority.

However there has been little consensus of amending power of constitution.

→ Evolution:

a). Shankari Prasad case (1951) - SC held Parliament can amend any part of constitution including

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Fundamental rights, as they are not covered in Art. 13.

b) Golaknath case (1967) - SC overruled its previous position of Shankari Prao case & held amending power is limited & Fundamental rights are sacrosanct thus can't be amended.

c) Govt. of India retaliated by 24th & 25th constitutional amendment thereby ~~[illegible]~~ adding under Art. 368 Govt. can amend any part of constitution.

d) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) - SC. ~~held that~~ dalled out the doctrine of basic structure, holding that ~~[illegible]~~ Parliament can amend any part of constitution including Fundamental rights but without breaching this doctrine.

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e) Indira Gandhi case (1975) & Waman Rao case SC again reitrated doctrine of basic structure in amending constitution.

f) Minerva Mill case (1980) — SC SC held limited power to amend constitution is itself a basic feature of constitution.

g) ~~I.R. Coelho case (2007) — SC held that there could~~

Thus, present scenario is same as held in Kesavananda Bharati case even they years.

* Basic feature has been defined by SC as - Federalism, Secularism, Unity etc (Bommai case) & conducting free & fair elections (Kihoto-Hollohan case) etc.

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उम्मीदवार को इस हाशियें में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

16) It is not absolute separation of powers but a system of checks & balances with regard to three organs of state that the Indian constitution envisages. Elucidate.

Ans Indian constitution unlike USA's constitution is NOT based on 'strict' separation of powers, rather based on interdependence of 3 organs of state i.e. Executive, legislative & Judiciary

As, President & CoM that are union executives are also part of legislature, this is a clear non-adherence to absolute separation of powers.

⇒ Checks & Balances:

a) Legislative checks excesses & ensures executive accountability at multiple stages..

→ By devices – Question hour; Zero hour, half hour discussion..

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उम्मीदवार को इस हाशियें में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

→ By adopting motions - calling attention motion, adjournment motions.

→ By Parliament committees - DRSCs, Financial committees.

→ By various reports of CAG, CVC, NCSC, NCBC etc.

b) Legislative may also dilute any Judicial excess. ~~that~~ Ex- Shah Bano Judgement of SC hurted religious sentiments of Muslims. So a new law was enacted to counter that.

c) ~~Executi~~ President (union executive) under Art. 75 may dissolve Lok Sabha (Legislature) if CM loses confidence of Lok Sabha or if PM advises President for the same.

d) Judiciary can declare any arbitrary executive/legislative action as ultra vires by Art. 13, 32, 226.

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In I Rcelho case (2007) SC held this judicial review is a basic structure of constitution & thus there can be no blanket ban on it by 9th Schedule.

e) SC in 4th Judge case 2015 declared NJAC as & 100th constitutional amendment as unconstitutional.

Thus Indian constitution envisages an harmonious blend of checks & balances between all 3 organs of State. However this may be prone to vulnerabilities like - Judicial adventurism, Political opportunism, populism etc.

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17. Distinguish between pressure groups & political parties, discuss how pressure groups exert influence on politics in India.

Ans Max weber defines political parties as group of people who formally come together to acquire power by competing elections. Pressure groups on other hand are associations who try to influence govt. decision making in favour of their members, without itself contesting elections.

Political Parties	Pressure Groups
→ contest elections	→ do not contest elections
→ registered bodies. Ex In India, with ECI under RPA, 1951	→ most often not registered.
→ Rigid ideologies	→ Vague / issue-specific ideologies.
→ represents broader interest	→ sectional & Parochial interest
→ use constitutional means for power capturing	→ also may use extra-constitutional means.

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→ Ex - BJP, INC etc | → Ex - RSS, GLF etc.

⇒ ways used by Pressure groups to exert influence in India:

a) Electioneering → placing those candidates in public offices who are favourable in their ~~act~~ cause support.

b) Lobbying → Persuading public officers to extend support for their cause.

c) Propagandizing - It is an indirect tool, it includes mobilising public opinion to influence ~~parties~~ govt. decision. As in democracy mandate of people is most important.

d) Resorting to Judicial support - by PIL, petitions etc.

e) Illegal & unethical methods - corruption, bribery etc.

f) Protests, processions - Rail roko, rasta roko, chakkajam etc.

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Recently farmers unions are protesting against farm laws by these methods only.

9) Govt themselves ~~take~~ ~~to~~ consult Pressure groups as they are grassroot associations & thus could be better represent aspirations of people.

However IB (Intelligence Bureau) reported that many foreign funded groups stalls development projects thereby impacting 2-3% annual GDP growth. Thus FCRA 2020 has tried to regulate them more efficiently.

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Q. The Legislature in a parliamentary system ensures executive accountability at various ~~system~~ stages. Discuss in context of India.

A. Ar. 74 & 75 of Indian constitution ~~det~~ outlines the parliamentary system which ensures accountability of Executive ~~by~~ to legislatures at multiple stages as:

a) ~~[illegible]~~ executive stays in power as long as it holds confidence of Parliament (Lok Sabha, specifically). under Ar. 75 Thus if it loses it, council of Ministers ~~cant~~ will be dissolved.

b) Through multiple devices - Question hour (first hour), Zero hour, legislatures asks questions from Executives.

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c) Legislative may adopt motions like - adjournment motion. calling attention motion to bring important issues on table of House to seek answers/explanations from executives.

d) Parliament through its parliamentary committees, particularly DRSCs & Finance committees ensures financial accountability of Executives.

e) Through various reports being presented in House like - CAG, CVC, NCB etc, Parliament also entails a check on Executives.

f) Lok Sabha can pass resolution in order to discontinue National Emergency (Ar. 356).

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~~Despite all these~~

Aforementioned points just tends to aim proper & smooth functioning of constitution machinery & not subjugate Executive.

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18-19. Why is the 42nd amendment of Indian constitution often referred to as mini-constitution?

Ans 42nd constitutional amendment was adopted in 1976 (Emergency Era) mostly based on 'Swaran Singh committee's recommendations.

⇒ Reasons for being called as 'mini-constitution'

a) Quantum - It led to a large quantum of change in constitution.

b) It changed/amended almost most of the parts of constitution.

→ Fundamental Duties - They were added in Part IV-A under Ar 51A. They are non-justiciable in nature.

→ Preamble - As in Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) SC ~~held~~ uphold the amendability of preamble.

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consequently 42nd amendment added 'Secular', Integrity & 'Socialist' in Preamble.

→ President - It made advise tendered by council of ministers (COM) final & binding on President under Ar. 74.

→ Tribunals - added Ar. 323A (for administrative tribunals - CAT, SAT) & Ar. 323-B (for other purposes)

→ Judicial review - It narrowed down the scope of Judicial review of constitutional amendments.

→ DPP → Provided any law aiming to implement any DPP can not be declared ultra-vires on ground of violation of fundamental rights.

→ Provided for creation of All-India Judicial Services.

→ Raised tenure of Lok Sabha & State legislative assembly from 5 yrs → 6 yrs.

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Due to such a forementioned changes it is called a "mini-constitution"

Thus, a Janata govt. adopted 44th constitutional amendments to tried to rectify many errs in 42nd amendment terming them as politically motivated in aftermath of Emergency.

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Q) Elucidate the relation between President & council of Ministers as provided in Indian constitution.

Ans) President & council of Ministers (COM) are union Executives. President is de-jure head of state, while COM headed by PM is de facto head.

⇒ Relation between President & COM:

a) Ar. 53 - It holds that power of Executive lies in President.

b) President appoints COM (including PM). Though she can't appoint any one PM as her wish, She is bound to appoint leader of ~~large~~ majority seats seeking party as PM & appoints other COM as per consultation (binding) of PM.

c) Ar. 74 - There will always be a COM to tender advice to

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President. 42nd amendment made this advise final & binding. However 44th amendment allowed President to ask CoM to reconsider the extended advise only for once.

d) Art. 75 - CoM is collectively responsible to Parliament (Lok Sabha specifically) thus if it loses its confidence in Parliament, it could be dissolved by President.

e) Art. 78 - It deals about the duty of PM to furnish information to the President, as the latter deems.

f) SC holds that there shall always be a CoM to advise President. Anyuchane if constitution deems opinion of President, it shall be only in consultation (binding) of CoM.

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~~Sec~~ The advise tendered is can't be questioned in any court

g) Due to a continued CoM, President has no constitutional discretionary powers & only situational discretionary ex- in hung assembly.

Thus, the relation between both of these union executive is very organic on similar lines is the relation between Governor & State CoM.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1509)

Name of Candidate	Abhinav Sharma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	959213
Center	Online	Date	20/Jan/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमे बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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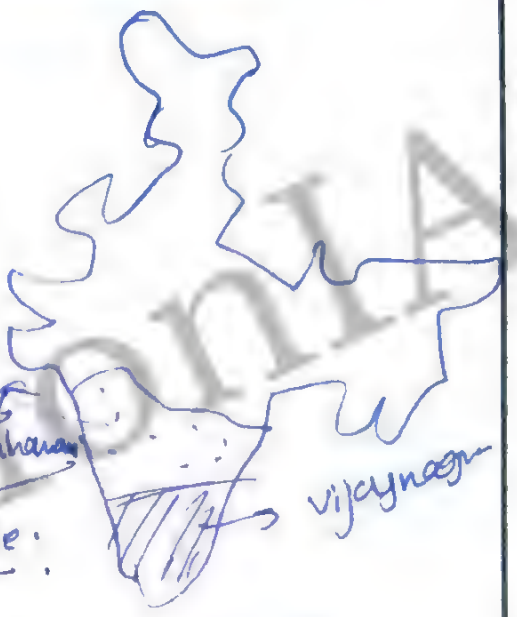
1. The architecture of Vijayanagara kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of unique features. Elaborate with examples. **(150 words) 10**
विजयनगर साम्राज्य की स्थापत्य कला अद्वितीय विशेषताओं से युक्त एक विशिष्ट शैली है। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Vijaynagra empire laid by Harihara & Bukka - flourished in 1336-1646 had monumental contributions to art & architecture.

=> Vijaynagra architecture.



→ influenced from Hoysalas, Chola, Pandyas etc & indo-saracenic style of Bijapur.

→ Highly decorated with carvings & geometrical patterns. eg. Virupaksha temple.

→ Gopurams on all sides. eg. Meenakshi temple.

→ use of monolithic rock pillar.

→ more than one mandapas, central Mandapa called Kalyanmandapa, used for marriage.

- concept of Secular building
- Horse became common motiff. depicted on pillars along with Varaha.
- Amma Shrine :- Building a small temple in addition to main temple.
- Krishna Town planning :- Krishna deva Raya built town Nagalpura.
- Fortified settlements :- Abdur Razzaq mentioned 3 lines of fortification around empire without any mortar.
- Temples like - Hazara temple, Vitthalswamy temple (Had musical pillars) etc.

Such uniqueness helped Hampi temples earned title of world Heritage city.

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2. Although the tenure of Lord William Bentinck was short, it was marked by enduring reforms. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिक का कार्यकाल छोटा था, तथापि इसे स्थायी सुधारों के लिए जाना जाना जाता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Lord william Bentinck was First governor general of India and held office in 1828-1835.

Despite just a tenure of 7yrs. He is known as most liberal governor owing to his reforms.

Reforms:
- Abolition of Sati in 1829. along with many other cruel rites in Indian society.
- "Father of Modern western Education" in India.
- on recommendations of Macaulay committee. established english as medium of higher education.
- women empowerment Along with likes of Rammohan roy.

Supported women education. etc.

- → Suppression of thugi
- → Established 1st medical college in Calcutta.
- → Charter act 1833.
  - → centralisation reached peak - leading to politico-administrative unification of country.
  - → attempted to bring open competition in civil services.

However, his era too saw certain events like annexation of Mysore, subjugation of princely states. Yet despite these, his attempts & reforms laid a solid step stone for formation of modern India.

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3. While the Indian capitalists were not in favour of protracted mass civil disobedience, many of them also acknowledged the utility, even necessity, of civil disobedience in getting crucial concessions for their class and the nation. Explain. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ भारतीय पूँजीपति दीर्घकालीन समय तक चलने वाले सामूहिक सविनय अवज्ञा के पक्ष में नहीं थे, वहीं उनमें से कई ने अपने वर्ग और राष्ट्र के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रियायतें प्राप्त करने में सविनय अवज्ञा की उपयोगिता, यहाँ तक कि आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian capitalists, though were against radical socialism but never supported pro-imperialist approach and ~~the~~ were intrinsic part of freedom movement.

~~Not~~

Not Favoured Protracted civil disobedience

- fearful of movement turning violent and disrupting their day to day business.
- ~~as~~ owing to rising left wing, often capitalists and landowners becomes victim of mass upsurge.
- openly supporting movement would lead them to suffer ire of British.

For same reasons, they opposed Non-cooperation movement. yet many like Purushottam das, GD Birla etc

viewed utility of civil disobedience too:

- They could pressurise British in getting important concessions, like decreasing ~~import~~ tariffs, rationalising import duties etc.
- utilise FICCI and its close bonding with congress to get negotiation on larger national politics.
- S-T-S strategy would pose hindrance to government, while Truce period could be utilised for thriving business and Struggle period to blockade colonial mercantisim and boosting Swadeshi.
- A manifestation was ~~fa~~ Gandhi-Irwin pact ~~which~~ & 11 demands raised by Gandhiji prior to dandi march, they both had capitalist class interests too.

Therefore, Indian capitalists used innovative approaches & contributed to freedom in unique way.

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4. American Revolution was a constitutional crisis brought on by the irreconcilability of Britain's imperial interests and the colonists' experience in self-government. Explain. (150 words) 10

अमेरिकी क्रांति एक संवैधानिक संकट था जो ब्रिटेन के साम्राज्यिक हितों और स्व-शासन में उपनिवेशवासियों के अनुभव के परस्पर विरोध से उत्पन्न हुआ था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

American revolution ~~was to~~ emerged in 1765-1783 in 12 colonies of North America (except Georgia) under leadership of George washington.

As a [Constitutional crisis] - it was.

→ it was aimed against erosion of constitutional morality by Britishers.

→ ~~Pro~~ constitutional demands were pressed eg. Slogan "No taxation without representation".

→ For constitutional Freedoms - eg - for westward expansion ~~etc.~~, right to business etc.

⇒ [Imperial interests] ~~[exists]~~ [Self-governance].

→ Post I yrs war, British decided to increase tax. to recover from war expenditure... led to Stamp act 1765.

→ Colonial mercantilism - Suffocated any indigenous industry development.

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→ on demands against taxation. all taxes repealed except on tea. to assert their imperial power to levy taxes.

→ consequently Boston Tea Party (1773) emerged. and British retaliated by coercive acts.

→ American Settlers, who were already irked by Proclamation of 1763, formed Philadelphia congress demanding self governance & to remove restriction on indigenous Settlers.

→ Britain saw it as mutiny & attacked in 1775, marking beginning of American revolution.

Thomas Jefferson :-
"Declaration of independence" manifests revolution as a constitutional crisis. ultimately, this lead to formation of world's 1st written republic & oldest democracy.

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5. Explaining the phenomenon of Western Disturbance, discuss its impact on the Indian weather system. **(150 words) 10**

पश्चिमी विक्षोभ की परिघटना को समझाते हुए, भारतीय मौसम प्रणाली पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Western disturbances refers to weather phenomenon whereby the extra tropical cyclones emerged in temperate regions are being carried over to Subcontinent, driven by jetstreams.

=> Impacts on Indian weather.

→ It occurs during winters in Subcontinent

→ western disturbances increases the winter nights temperature by 2°-3°C.

- causes rainfall in winters over North western region, due to moisture being soaked from caspian sea, Black sea & Mediterranean sea.
- sometimes it happens in early november, and effects the retreating monsoon and "october heat" too.
- changes the local wind patterns, and can decrease day time temprature.
- effects vegetation and also moisture content in atmosphere and relative humidity.

Its impacts are not limited to weather only and effects economy too. eg. helps rabi crops etc.

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6. Arabian Sea, a cyclone shy water body, is converting into a cyclone hotbed. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 words) 10

अरब सागर, जहाँ पहले कम चक्रवात आते थे, वहीं अब यह चक्रवात प्रवण जल निकाय के रूप में परिवर्तित हो रहा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per IMD - tropical cyclones occurence in Arabian Sea has increased by around 52% and in Bay of Bengal decreased by around 8% in last decade.

eg. Tauktae, Nisar etc. all in Arabian sea.

⇒ Reasons:

→ Industrialisation - on west coast of India - industrial centres eg. Mumbai, releases hot water, rising sea ~~tem~~ surface temperature.

→ urbanisation - wide-spread urbanisation on western coast leads to creation of urban Heat islands, thus a forming low pressure zones.

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7.

→ Extreme weather events. eg. Marine Heatwaves. too form. Low pressure in Arabian Sea

→ Indian ocean dipole, BSISO and EL-Nino leads to change in sea surface temperature causing anomalies.

→ Increased trade and commerce in western Indian ocean, near Persian Gulf, increases surface temperature of Arabian Sea.

→ accumulation of warm ocean currents. due to climate change and delay in monsoon.

Therefore, now Arabian Sea too is seeing more cyclones. thus mitigation and adaption measures needed in west coast too.

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7. Despite the Peninsular India being a stable land mass and a region of slight seismicity, it has witnessed several earthquakes. Discuss with examples. **(150 words) 10**

एक स्थिर भूभाग और कमजोर भूकंपीयता का क्षेत्र होने के बावजूद, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत अनेक भूकंपों का साक्षी रहा है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Peninsular India, being a part of gondwana land is tectonically stable and by and large falls in zone II of seismic activities.

Yet, in recent decades region has felt certain Earthquake tremors. eg. Bhuj Earthquake (2001), Maharastra EQ (1967, 1973) etc.

Reasons:

→ Fault lines. eg. Bhima fault in Karnataka & Maharashtra region, near Latur & osmanabad.

Maharastra.

→ Faulting on Malda Fault line causes disturbances in MP, chhattisgarh region.

→ Indo-australian plate movement in Eurasian plate at 1cm/yr. causes some minor tremors in peninsular India too.

→ Anthropogenic activities.

→ unplanned & Haphazard town planning causing landslides (eg- Idduki), leading tremors in crustal rocks.

→ Exploitation of shale gas in Cauvery basin, Petroleum etc. too creates tremors.

→ Testing nuclear weapons etc.

Therefore Peninsular India too now is not untouched by Earthquakes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Despite all the long strides towards women's rights to property and inheritance in India, there still exist challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के संपत्ति अधिकारों और उत्तराधिकार की दिशा में सभी बड़ी प्रगति के बावजूद, अभी भी ऐसी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

under Hindu marriage codes women in India has been given equal inheritance rights.

Despite this, women's right to property is meted with many [challenges]:

- Mitakshara School of Hinduism denies inheritance rights to women.
- Swinging Judiciary:- Supreme court has swinged multiple times in 2015 & 2018 over interpretation of women's rights on inheritances.
- literacy- a gap of 17% in men-women ensured women are not being aware of their rights.
- Delayed justice:- on an avg. a property dispute takes 20 yrs in India to solve, thus poor grievance redressal form.

→ Economic dependency -- As per ILO, women in India have one of the lowest labour force participation rate, thus due to lack of independency they can't press hard for their rights.

→ Patriachal & Patrilineal Social system sees women as burden and only gives 'Streedhan' to her.

→ no unif Personnel laws - makes it difficult for adminstration to ensure gender justice to all.

→ voluntary renunciation - owing to social desirability, women themselves don't bother to get rights & ask for share from their brothers, as such is their upbringing.

Recently, SC clarified - no matter what women's ~~gender~~ inheritance right can't be diluted, thus adequate administrative steps needs to be taken.

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9. It has been observed in India, while the population has stabilised in southern states, this remains a pipe dream in the case of northern states. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में यह देखा गया है कि जहाँ दक्षिणी राज्यों में जनसंख्या स्थिर हो गई है, वहीं उत्तरी राज्यों के मामले में यह अभी भी एक स्वप्न बना हुआ है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per NFHS-5 data.
India's overall fertility rate is now below TFR (2.2), yet regional imbalance is clear with Southern States performing better ~~so~~ than Northern.
eg. FR of Bihar = 3; UP - 2 to 3.

Reasons

→ Historicity - Since ages. Northern States had more population due to geographical reasons, thus social psyche developed is biased towards more population.

→ Education - Better in South, thus people in North are apathetic about ill consequences

→ Poverty: Bihar is 365% poorer than Kerela. Thus more people = more hand = more labour = more income.

10.

→ Health - Health infrastructure in South is better. eg IMR. thus people in North tend to produce more children as backup.

→ Patriarchy - more deeply entrenched in North, thus women lack decision making in reproduction.

→ Governance - "Indian Institute of Political affairs" in report found local governance better in South, thus better implementation of government policies of population control.

→ Owing to geography - South always had more exposure to foreign ideas, thus ideas of individualism dominant there. unlike North.

Government needs to take ~~consi~~ this view into consideration and form a region specific population policy.

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10. Globalisation is affecting the attitudes and aspirations of youth in India in multifarious ways. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण भारत में युवाओं की अभिवृत्ति और आकांक्षाओं को विविध तरीकों से प्रभावित कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalisation, as per Anthony Giddens, refers to compression of social space, thereby exposing creating world a global village.

⇒ affecting attitudes & aspirations of youth.

→ Positively:

→ renouncing of traditional orthodox elements eg. caste, Patriarchy.

→ rising in Symmetric families - more empowerment to women.

→ Food - global cuisines available & explored

→ language - multilingulism is socially appreciated.

→ Education - seen as potent tool of social mobility. and increased focus on higher and quality education.

→ employment - overseas MNCs opportunities are being explored by youth.

culture of 'startup' from west is

gaining space.

→ culture – no more inward looking, thus global culture is embraced. eg. movies, music, pop references. ~~of~~ of west also popular now.

→ global aspirations – ambitions have been raised up to compete with world. Eg IIT Students competing with MIT.

→ Negative.
- → global radicalisation is too available. eg. cyber radicalisation by not state actors.
- → ~~neg~~ loss of family values, rise in materialism, feeling culturally inferior and threat of Americanisation.

However, Amartya Sen rightly remarked Indian psyche has always against 'Koop mandook' thus ~~the~~ Youth should rightfully embrace global aspirations while keeping national attitude too.

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11. Identifying its major forms, broadly trace the evolution of classical dance in India. (250 words) 15

शास्त्रीय नृत्य की प्रमुख शैलियों की पहचान करते हुए, व्यापक रूप से भारत में इसके विकास का पता लगाइए।

Dance, is an art form, where body is used ~~for~~ as a medium of communication.

Bharat Muni's Natya Shastra contains details about Indian classical dance & it identifies 8 major forms (- Sangeet Natak academy)

- → Bharatnatyam - in ~~Ker~~ Tamil Nadu.
- → Kuchipudi - of Andhra Pradesh.
- → Kathakali - Kerlea.
- → Mohiniattam - Kerela.
- → odishi - odisha.
- → Manipuri - Manipur
- → Sattriya - Assam
- → Kathak - UP.

Besides, as per Ministry of Cultures - another major form is Mask dance of Jharkhand - Chau.

⇒ Evolution of classical dance:

- It is more than 5000 yrs old heritage.
- Lord Shiva is said to devise more than 108 dances.
- ~~It~~ Even in paleolithic period, paintings (eg of Bhimbetka) suggests dance was known.. as they were painted distinctively in green colour.
- It started acquiring modern forms since from Bronze age and iron age.
- Mature Harappan civilisation too was aware of it.
- Since rise of Janpads, dance started being popularised as folk art as well as court Art.
- Many ~~art~~ dance forms like Kathakali, Kuchipudi, emerged from folk arts.
- Pallavan Period, saw drastic development of dance forms, as temples State patronage increased.

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→ Bhakti movement and Sport in temples made dance as an institution in temples. Eg. Bharatnatyam.

→ Bhakti Saints eg. Shankar deva took elements of Bhakti to Assam, & Sattariya developed in monasteries.

→ Further ~~the~~ imperial cholas further consolidated many dance forms. Particularly Tandav forms.

→ Medieval period saw assimilation of foreign elements - eg. Hindustani music became important development in dance like Kathak.

→ Kathak became court art is Medieval period. However colonial era saw a bit decline, yet many schools like Bengal school, oriental school ensured its development.

Further it again ~~rea~~ got its zenith in post independent India.

12. The acceptance of partition by the Indian National Congress was only the last stage of the process of gradual concessions given to the Muslim League. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा विभाजन की स्वीकृति वस्तुतः मुस्लिम लीग को दी गई क्रमिक रियायतों की प्रक्रिया का केवल अंतिम चरण था। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Partition, was accepted by Indian National congress (INC) in 1946. by as it was not an event rather a long drawn process; with this being last stage.

=> Process of gradual concessions to Muslim league.

→ Since inception of Muslim league (ML) in 1906, INC gave many concessions to it.

→ 1907- Surat split. of INC passively allowed ML to occupy political space vacated.

→ 1916 Lucknow pact :- INC accepted the separate electorate demand by ~~Mus~~ ML for muslims, ~~in~~ this started the process of communalisation of politics.

→ 1920 - Non cooperation & Khilafat :-

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Firstly by accepting religious issue as political, INC legitimised the whole existence of ML. Further throughout the movement seeked active support of ML for politicising muslims.

→ Jinnah, erstwhile part of congress was put by INC to run on a separate electorate, ultimately leading to formation of communalist mindset.

→ Nehru report - 1928 - To counter Birkenhead's challenge, INC balanced ML by accepting Delhi proposal by Muslim leagues.

→ 2nd Round Table congress - Gandhiji formed an alliance with ML to ensure dalits would not get separate electorate, this consolidated ML legitimacy.

→ Further supporting and getting supported by ML in councils too proved fatal by INC.

13.

- 1940 Lahore Session of ML put forth demand of Pakistan. But there was no strong reaction from INC.
- Finally, INC accepted Attlee's Statement of Partition; to ensure proper functioning of constituent assembly.

However, it was not only concessions but other factors too:

- rejection of ML demand to form ~~govt~~ government with INC in UP in 1937.
- failed to see divide & rule of Britishers.
- Subconsious tilt towards Hinduism of INC alienated Muslims.

Thus INC had 2 objectives - to get independence and integrate all section. it failed on latter due to abovementioned reason.

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13. Over the course of the freedom struggle, especially after the Indian Council's Act of 1892, nationalist leaders in India transformed the Imperial Legislative Council, from a powerless machine functioning as a tool of endorsement of government policies into a forum for ventilating popular grievances. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, विशेष रूप से 1892 के भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम के पश्चात्, भारत में राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने साम्राज्यिक विधान परिषद को सरकारी नीतियों के समर्थन के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करने वाली शक्तिहीन मशीन से सार्वजनिक शिकायतों को व्यक्त करने वाले एक मंच में परिवर्तित कर दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Imperial Legislative Council was formed by Britishers in 1861. But deliberately made powerless to ensure no real representation.

Council as powerless machine:

- → Majority by non-Indians.
- → limited franchise.
- → elected candidates neutralised by nominated ones - eg. Princes; landowners.
- → limited power eg. can't question Budget.
- → decision could be overturned by governor general.

⇒ use by nationalist leaders.

- → Since its inception and in its earlier forms eg. governor general's council - nationalists always

participated in the council.

→ Demanded more and more reforms.

→ Naraoji, called for "No representation, No taxation".

→ Disheartened by 1892 act - Moderates started using councils as a full fledged front for anti colonial resistance.

→ Pheroz shah Mehta & Gokhale, were famous in presenting detailed critiques of government policies, particularly holiness of budget.

→ In moderate period, councils were used to address issues of masses & speeches in council were later on spread into masses for politicising them by press.

→ Later on leaders like M. Nehru & C.R. Das adopted "Blend or Mend" approach and used councils creatively in the Truce period.

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- councils were useful in neutralising many colonial elements eg. many landlords and Princes.
- Forging alliances with Liberals, AIL etc., Muslim league etc., they were used to defeat government on many important bills eg. Public Safety bill.
- Later, with increased power after Montford reforms, till independence they were an important part of freedom struggle.

However, councils had their weaknesses too, eg. used a colonial policy to divide and rule, provincialise INC and dilute INC. thus it was just a supplementary tool with Gandhian non violent extra constitutional tools as main.

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14. Despite its advocacy for peaceful resolution of disputes, highlight the factors that prompted India to use force to remove Portuguese colonial rule from its territories after independence. (250 words) 15

विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के पक्षसमर्थन के बावजूद, उन कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन्होंने भारत को स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् अपने राज्य-क्षेत्रों से पुर्तगाली औपनिवेशिक शासन को बाहर निकालने के लिए बल प्रयोग करने हेतु प्रेरित किया।

Portugese were the first and last Europeans to enter and leave India. Indian State resorted to use of force against them.

Portugese had control over Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagrei, Goa and it was removed from India in 1961 by Operation Vijay of armed forces.

=> Factors for using force.

→ Portugese attitude – unlike France, which showed quite maturity, Portugal refused to leave India and handover territories to State.

→ External actors – NATO, USA & UK all extended support to Portugal's claims against India.

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→ Lesson from Jammu & Kashmir – By taking the matter to UN, it ~~was~~ became detrimental to India's interests, thus this time multilateral negotiation was not an option.

→ Territorial Sovereignty – It was necessary to allay the fears of getting played on in 'great games' threating territorial integrity and turning subcontinent a war flash point.

→ Misgovernance – Portugese were exploiting natural and human resources from region and ~~as~~ aggravating the situation of natives.

→ geopolitics & strategic – ~~The~~ taking these territories was crucial for India's internal and external security.

→ Ripple effect – Since India was a newly independent nation and still not consolidated yet, if

it was not a strong reaction by Indian state, then this would lead to multiple such misadventures.

→ Hyderabad model - Since use of armed-forces had already been tried and successfully tested thus hopes were high this time too.

→ India's theory of peace and non-violence always aimed for peaceful coexistence and not a sign of weakness to be exploited.

Thus aforementioned factors led India launching attack on Portugese & successfully removing them

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15. The roots of the present Israel-Palestine conflict may be traced back to ancient history, however it is the 20th century which has shaped it in its modern form. Explain. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान इज़राइल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष की जड़ों को पीछे जाकर प्राचीन इतिहास में खोजा जा सकता है, हालांकि यह 20वीं शताब्दी थी जिसने इसे आधुनिक रूप में आकार दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Isarel- Palestine conflict is an unresolved contentious issue that keeps rising again and again.

Root is in ancient History - as Jews believe they have been promised a land near Jerusulem by God, while Palestine too ~~Saw~~ held Jerusulem as their holy land.

→ Modern form

In 20th century.

→ Around 1896 - world Zionist organisation started zionism movement of Jews towards Jerusulem.

→ This was criticised by Palestines & Arab Muslims, and complained to Britishers, who ~~was~~ were the colonial masters of region. but latter didn't

took any strong measure.

→ Further owing to the Holocaust & persecution of around 6 mn jews by Nazis, ~~world~~ Jews got sympathy of USA & UK, & thus were allowed to enter Palestine.

→ But situation became very critical. and UK hand over the issue to UN.

→ In UN - a committee was formed to decide on matter and 2 plans were put on voting - Majority plan won: which called for partition of Palestine into Israel & Palestine.

→ consequently in 1948 - Israel was created. But immediately after that Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Egypt & Lebanon attacked it in 1948 Arab Israel war.

→ Israel won by support from west. and it annexed whole of Palestine.

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→ Further 3 more wars were fought: Suez war 1956, Six day war (1967) & Yom Kippur war (1973).

→ Situation was somewhat defused with Oslo accords, which ultimately led to creation of Western Bank. But by then Palestine formed PLO and another offshoot - HAMAS - which captured Gaza Strip.

→ Since then situation has been tense and many attempts have been made like Camp David accords, Abrahimic accords etc.

~~These~~ Efforts are still being continued to settle the issue but at times and again conflict erupts.

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16. Draw out a comparison between Savanna and Steppe types of climate in terms of economic and geographical aspects. **(250 words) 15**

आर्थिक और भौगोलिक पहलुओं के संदर्भ में सवाना और स्टेपी प्रकार की जलवायु के बीच तुलना कीजिए।

Savanna & Steppe both are one of the grassland types, where rainfall, typically, is around 70-100cm/yr.

⇒ Geographical aspect.

Savannah	Steppe.
→ Tropical grassland	→ Temperate grassland
→ lies near equator in African	→ lies in Eurasian temperate.
→ other types ~~found~~ in Greece,	→ other type - Veldt (South Africa),

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Cantera, Cabena, campos (South America),

→ lesser rain. clear dry-wet season
→ Hotter
→ Elephant grass. & centry large trees
→ inhabit large carnivores

Pampas (South America). downs (Australia) & Prairies (N. America)

→ more rain.
→ cooler
→ Perfect grasslands and grass is more nutritious.
→ smaller animals.

→ Economic aspect.

a) Steppes.

→ Known as wheat basket of world
→ undertakes Extensive commercial grain cultivation.
→ large tracts of fertile land. eg - Limpopo river, orange river basins in South Africa.
→ Nutritious grass allows animal rearing and scope of mixed farming. eg. Newzealand & Australia undertake it.
→ Food Processing industries good Prospects.

a) Savannah.

→ Truck farming common.

→ Prairies grow wheat, cotton & Maize. Maize — for animal fattening for slaughterhouses.

b) Savannah.

→ Due to scanty trees & nutritious grass. less population.

→ Agriculture is not widely practised.

→ Tourism industry is thriving owing to unique fauna & landscapes

→ Lumbering also not possible due to hard tropical wood.

* Despite, being completely different, both grasslands are facing drastic changes due to exploitation therefore need is to preserve both of their uniqueness.

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Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Give an account of the deposits of different types of minerals found in the ocean relief across the world. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व भर में महासागर उच्चावच में पाए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के खनिजों के निक्षेपों का विवरण दीजिए।

Oceans forms 71% of world's Surface and are filled with plethora of deposits.

⇒ Oceanic deposits.

a) continental Shelf = Shallowest part of ocean.

→ large amount of Seaweeds, seagrass, coral reefs - eg. great barrier reef of Australia.

→ Gas and crude oil deposits:- eg. Bombay High (India), Kenya - Somalia Shelf rich in

in oil and gas.

- Persian gulf -- rich in Petroleum deposits
- Berrent sea - Russian Petrol reserve.
- Sulphur deposits at Gulf of Mexico.
- Monazite at Kerela coast
- Gold at Alaska.
- Diamond at South Africa
- Pearls, Calcium etc.
- South china sea - Huge Petroleum deposits.

b) continental ~~rise~~ Slope - lack of resources.

c) continental rise - transitional zone

d) Abyssal plains - 40% of ocean floor.

- Polymetallic nodules - concentration of metals around a core. It is found in all oceans. But economically viable only in Kara sea, Indian ocean & Eastern Pacific ocean.
- Gas Hydrates - contain Methane.
  - → can be used for energy.
- Shale deposits - eg. in Atlantic.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Other elements - eg. copper - near Chile.

e) Mid oceanic ridge - It has many important elements.

Thus, for peaceful & sustainable exploitation of such resources is undertaken by UNCLOS.

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18. Discuss the problems and prospects of the cotton textile industry in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग की समस्याओं और संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian cotton textile industry is world's 2nd largest producer & employs 4.8 mn people in India.

⇒ Problems..

→ Scarcity of Raw cotton - After the partition only 29% of cotton producing region left with India, and that too is concentrated.

→ Obselete machinery - only 18-20% of looms in India are automatic while 99% in USA.

→ Erratic power supply - cotton industry is power intensive.

→ Low productivity per labour - on an average, an Indian labour handles 2 looms. Japan-30, USA-60.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Trade unionism & Frequent Strikes.
- Stiff competition - from powerlooms, handlooms, Synthetic fibres & other countries eg. Brazil, USA, China.
- No ease of doing Business.
- High logistics - Around 14% of India's GDP, while USA - merely 6%.
- unskilled labour.
- ESZD - found India's ports are operating below par efficiency - Hampering exports.

⇒ **Prospects.**

- Raw material - Since it is not a weight losing raw material thus can be located widely.
  - India has good amount of cotton growing region - owing
- Market - Domestic ~~mart~~ consumption is increasing. Indian textile is in high demand in Eurasia.

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- Labour - Abundance of labour led to development of industry in Eastern India.
- Energy - Renewable resources are increasingly explored & Schemes like UDAY for helping DISCOMS.
- ~~Ports~~ Transportation - Major ports authority act 2021 aims to improve ports.
- Inertia - Since it is already well established thus less efforts needed to boost.

Government too has taken steps.

- MITRA parks.
- National technical textiles Mission.
- SAMARTH for Skilling.
- Project India to boost demand.

Therefore, cotton textile industry has a bright future in Indian ecosystem.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. As Indian cities are undergoing rapid urbanization with burgeoning population, state policies and actions have proved to be inadequate to address the corresponding challenges. Analyse. (250 words) 15

जहाँ भारतीय शहर तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या के साथ द्रुत शहरीकरण के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, वहीं राज्य की नीतियां और कार्रवाईयां संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हुई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per census 2011 - 31% of population is urbanised in India. Also, world cities ~~2016~~ report finds By 2055, 50% of India's population will be urban dwelling.

Thus State has undertaken many actions & policies. e.g. Smart cities mission, Nagar van, PM ~~Urban~~ Awas Yojana (RU), AMRUT, etc.

⇒ [Inadequate & leading challenges]:

→ administrative ⇒ urban areas becoming den of crimes.
→ emergence of land mafias.
→ Prostitution, drugs, Human trafficking - all pervasive in urban.

→ Environmental ⇒ urban areas being turned into concrete jungles.

Global livability Index. Saw decline of Mumbai & Delhi, owing to problem like - Pollution, Sanitation etc.

→ As per WHO - on an average a person should have 9 m^2 green space but in ~~Jurugre~~ chennai it is less than 1 km^2.

→ Health. → Slums in urban areas have became Hotspots of corona.

→ lack of sanitation & WASH facilities.

→ Social → ~~on~~ on an average 68 million people are living in urban slums in India.

→ rising alienation; Suicides, rapes and gender crimes. eg - Delhi called as 'rape capital'.

→ Rising inequality in urban slums leading to youth turning to crimes.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Political – Failure of welfare State – as every yr 2 Lakh people dying due to lack of access to clean drinking water.

Way-forward

→ curbing rural-urban gap by schemes like PURA.
→ 'Housing for all' to be launched on mission mode.
→ 'Mohalla Clinics' to address Health issues.
→ Specialt. batallion of 'Pink forces' to ensure surveillance of gender crimes in urban area.
→ Adopt best international practices. eg. Tokyo, Beijing.
→ use of technology for welfare & adminstrative challenges.

Accompanied by Niti Aayog suggestions could be a way out of challenges of urbanisation in India.

20. Nation doesn't negate the concept of region. Discuss the idea in the Indian context. (250 words) 15

राष्ट्र क्षेत्र की अवधारणा को नहीं नकारता है। भारतीय संदर्भ में इस विचार पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Nation, as per Bennedict Anderson is a community of sentiments. It is an ~~em~~ psychological-emotional concept.

⇒ [Nation ~~does not~~ hindering region]

→ J. Nehru in his address to "National Integration council" claimed regionalism, along with communalism as a most important threat to national identity.

→ Social Scientist: G.S. Ghurye too called out to suppress ~~not~~ regionalism with heavy hand as it would lead to balkanisation of nation.

→ Owing to wide diverse culture of different regions in India - regionalism could hinder nation building.

→ Son of Soils theory is a manifestation

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ of ~~emphasis~~ region patriotism stands against national values & constitutional morality. Eg. Despite freedom in Ar. 19, protests & calls of "Maratha for Marathi", "Bengal for Bengali" etc.

→ Nation does not negating region.

→ Former PM, Dr. Manmohan Singh calls out in National Integration council that India's national space has a large space for regional identities and we should celebrate regional identies.

→ Gandhiji too had similar argument and said 'I can't be a proud Indian if I am not a proud Gujrati".

→ Rajni Kothari suggested regionalism fosters true federalism.

→ Region-focus will ensure interests of all sections are well articulated

Don't write anything this margin

and emerging national identity is an all inclusive one.

→ Social Scientist - Andre Beteille argued India's innate nature suggests there can't be one single nation idea. thus sub nationalism is all but pragmatic.

→ vs

Dipankar Gupta, rightly concludes that as long as regional idea does not stand contrary to larger national interest it ought not be to see in discredit & thus support both National & region.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	Abhinav Sharma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	959215
Center	Online.	Date	21/Jan/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मे सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मे खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In the context of protection of monuments, explain the role of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Also, comment on the challenges faced by ASI and measures taken to address these. **(150 words) 10**

स्मारकों के संरक्षण के संदर्भ में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, ASI द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों और उनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), is a Statutory body under Ministry of Culture; formed for Scientifically protect national monuments.

Role
- → Help States and government forming policies regarding monuments & cultural heritage.
- → Performs on site and off site experiments to gather information about monuments.
- → raise awareness about importance of monuments.
- → ensure sanctity of monuments is maintained.

⇒ challenges.
- → Quantum - As per Niti aayog India has more than 5 Lakh Heritage sites in India.
- → Political interference - Due to populism & communal vote bank politics ASI

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been pressurised to compromise objectivity.
→ lack of financial autonomy.
→ lack of skilled personnel and independent workforce.
→ Infrastructural issues - Paucity of labs & equipments.
→ Urbanisation & overpopulation - most erstwhile monuments at core of urban centres, thus difficult to conduct survey.

Measures.
→ Various acts like - ~~Ancient~~ Antiquities & Art treasures act.
→ Indian Institute of Heritage and conservation.
→ National manuscripts mission.
→ Ar. ~~49~~ 51A(g) of Fundamental duty.

Since protecting monuments is a constitutional mandate (Ar. 29, 49) So making ASI a constitutional body to increase autonomy could be a way forward.

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2. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation of tribals in India. Elucidate. Also highlight the challenges in this context. (150 words) 10

जनजातीय कला में भारत में जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक आर्थिक संसाधन एवं एक उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करने की असीम क्षमता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Tribals constitute around 8% of our population and have some distinct art forms including paintings, dance, music etc, puppetry etc.

⇒ Its an economic resource.

→ Some tribal art forms eg. Chanchis, gond's are very ornated and, detailed and aesthetically appealing.

→ These could be brought into mainstream market to capitalise.

→ Particularly, Western & Eurasian markets are could be explored to exports. eg. Pottery, beads, ornaments, paintings, Sculptures etc.

→ Institutions could be open to teach these art forms both in domestic & international markets.

⇒ Transformation of tribals.

a) Social → Tribal culture would be elated and given due respect.

→ Help tackling 'Eklavya Syndrome', they are facing.
→ could counter enforced assimilation and "cultural inferiority complex".

b) Economic → Generate employment.
→ no forced migration.
→ could be given equity over tourism and stakes in markets.
→ diversify source of livelihood.
→ facilitate Skilling & Deskilling.

⇒ Challenge.
→ threats of cultural exploitation and "cultural piracy".
→ danger of further detribalisation due to inundation of non-tribals in their ecosystem.
→ Paucity of data over Tribal art forms.
→ much arts have been lost with time.
→ Shyness and isolation of tribals will hinder implementation.

Despite this it is a great idea to pursue, however proper mechanisms & planning involving tribal in all stages should be done.

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3. Though the Government of India Act, 1919 proposed some radical administrative changes, it remained short of fulfilling aspirations of Indians. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने कुछ मौलिक प्रशासनिक परिवर्तनों का प्रस्ताव किया, तथापि यह भारतीयों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Owing to Home rule league efforts;
. Montford reforms in shape of GoI act 1919.
was enacted.

⇒ Radical administrative changes.

- → concept Explicitly Elections introduced for first time.
- → Decentralisation - allowed provinces to make laws on their subjects, form their separate budgets.
- → Introduction of dyarchy.
- → Bicameralism introduced for first time.
- → created new office - High commissioner for India in London & transferred some subjects of Secretary of State.
- → provided for establishment of Public Service commission.
- → Salary of Secretary of State from

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British exchequer.

Remained Short.

- → Franchise was limited to a very few section; specially excluded poor & women.
- → No real power to councils, their decision could be overturn by Governor.
- → Extended principle of communal electorate, including Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indian & European.
- → No clause for ~~se~~ Home rule (Swaraj) defeating the very purpose of Home rule league.
- → appoint commission after 10 yrs to see for further reform.

Therefore, disheartened by it, Indian freedom struggle got ready to enter into Gandhian phase.

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4. Often deemed as the 'forgotten conflict', the Korean War had far-reaching implications. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

प्रायः 'विस्मृत संघर्ष' के रूप में ज्ञात कोरियाई युद्ध के दूरगामी प्रभाव थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Korean war occured in 1950-53., as after the UN supervised elections of 1948 and retreat of both US, USSR, North Korea and South Korea both got engaged into a fight to rule over whole of Korea. Soon it became part of cold war.

As forgotten conflict, Korean war, largely a manifestation of cold war, was forgotten after the fall of berlin wall, however its had far reaching impacts.

⇒ implications

→ intensified cold war :- It strained relation between US-China, US-USSR.

→ altering geopolitical relations :- Post war, relation between China and its communist sister Russia got warmed against US.

- 1st action of Truman doctrine - Policy of containment.
- manifested policy of rolling back communism - as massive retaliation by US.
- UN exposed as a tool of capitalist power, since US sent its forces without UN approval.
- china's military strength got worldwide recognition and it increased its ambition which materialised as Indo china war.
- India's NAM got reinforced and owing to India's neutral position, it was made chairperson in peace process.
- Perpetual tension between North Korea and South Korea.

Korean war ended without any peace treaty and its repurcussions are visible till now at 38th parallel. Yet, it increased India's soft power at global level.

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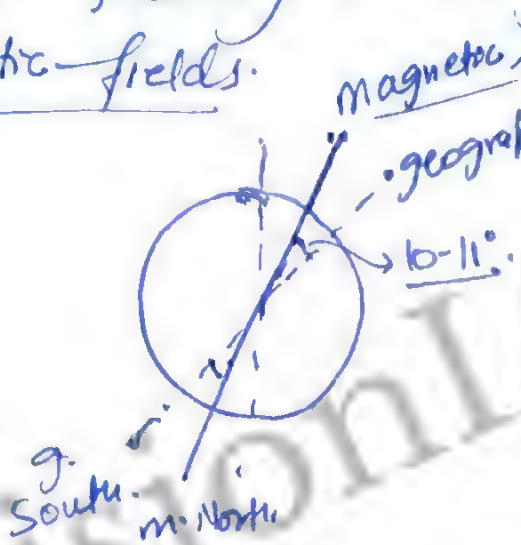
5. Explaining the origin of earth's magnetism, discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles. (150 words) 10

पृथ्वी के चुम्बकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करते हुए, सौर कणों के साथ इसकी अंतःक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth, being a giant electromagnet shows magnetism, i.e. property of influencing and being influenced by magnetic fields.



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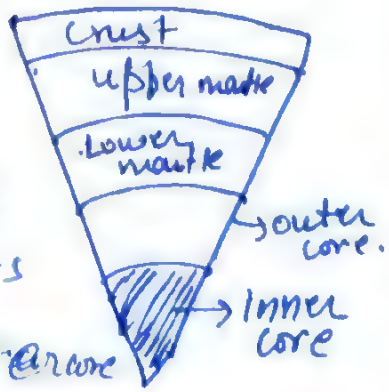

Earth's inner core is made up of Nickel and Iron (NiFe) and is solid. However, the outer core is liquid in nature and it rotates around inner core owing to residual heat ~~and~~, radioactivism and motion, leading to generation of magnetic fields.

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Significance

- magnetic field generated by earth interacts with solar particles leading to form auroras (Northern lights)
- Helps in earth motion around sun.
- Keeps the many harmful solar radiation outside earth's atmosphere.
- deflects many outer space bodies path, preventing them to enter on Earth.
- facilitates moon's revolution around Earth.
- Helps in scientific research eg. many outer space missions and artificial satellites are operational due it.

How Earth's magnetism changes polarity every few years but hasn't done since quite a time, and is expected to do it soon, effecting new changes.

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6. Discussing the challenges pertaining to dam safety in India, highlight the potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project to address them. (150 words) 10

भारत में बांध सुरक्षा से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करते हुए, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India has world's 3 largest number of dams. after US & China. They are very important for India socio-economic context. Eg. Tehri (UK).

→ Challenges to Dam Safety

→ Political - Political strife between state-state, centre-state eg. Mullaperiyar dam issue between Kerala & Tamil Nadu.

→ Technical → Ageing Dams are designed only for 100 yrs and after that they lose strength due to thermal expansion.

→ lack of real time forecasting systems.

→ Dam Safety organisation lacks manpower.

→ Ecological - siltation decreases capacity. deforestation.

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→ Social - Displacement led by Dam eg. Sardar Sarovar dam on Narmada.

⇒ Potential of DRIP

→ wider coverage - It is world's largest dam management programme.

→ Funding Recently India & world bank signed 250 mn USD project for DRIP-Phase II. Thus solving financial crisis

→ Technology - It seeks to digitalise all dam related data by linking with DHARMA,

→ Boost new technology in management - solving issues like Mullaperiyar.

→ demand driven rehabilitation - thus facilitate civil society demands.

Therefor DRIP-II must be pursued with sheer will to protect "temples of New India".

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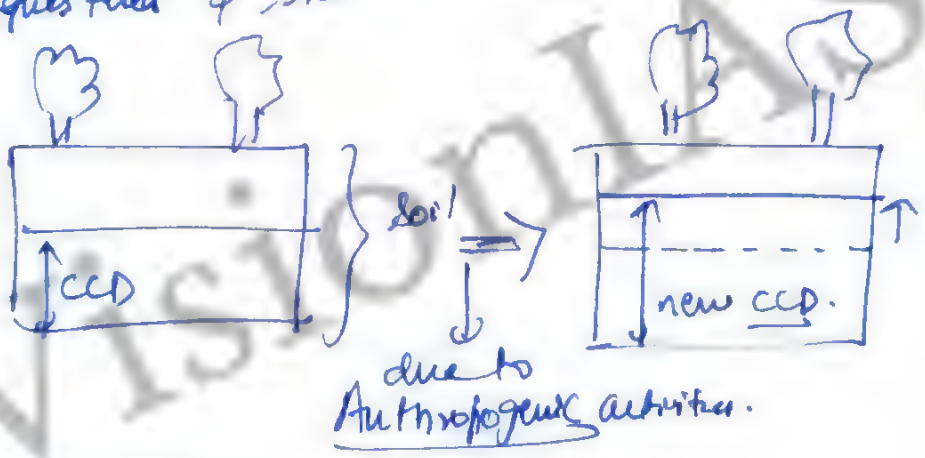
7. What is understood by Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD)? Discuss the implications of the rise in this depth due to anthropogenic warming as well. **(150 words) 10**

कॉर्बनेट क्षतिपूर्ति गहराई या कार्बन कंपनसेशन डेप्थ (CCD) से क्या अभिप्राय है? साथ ही, मानवजनित तापन (एंथ्रोपोजेनिक वार्मिंग) के कारण इस गहराई में हुई वृद्धि के निहितार्थों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

carbon compensation depth.

refers to ~~&~~ ground Horizon level marking the saturation of ground with green carbon, and carbon sequested & stored.



⇒ Implications.

→ Ecological → loss of green carbon
→ more greenhouse gas emissions.
→ Soil degradation.
→ affects nearby aquatic ecosystem.
→ loss of natural carbon sinks.

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→ increases climate change.

→ Political → difficult to achieve international goals.
Eg. COP26, COP 21, India's Pathchamrita.

→ Economic - Particularly to countries like India and China, who would earn by selling carbon credits in carbon market, now it will be difficult.

→ Social → increase pollution, decrease life expectancy.
→ Shall on Health.
→ climate injustice - as marginal groups will be at more disadvantage.

→ Energy - exploiting non-renewable energy will become more expensive.

Therefore, need of hour is to aim sustainable development to correct CCD.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explaining the concept of social mobility and its relationship with equality, mention the impediments in ensuring it. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक गतिशीलता की अवधारणा और समानता के साथ इसके संबंध की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसे सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Social mobility, as per Pitrim Sorokin, refers to transaction of ~~Humans~~ individuals, social groups, objects or values of human creation from one social strata to another.

Social mobility
- Vertical
- Horizontal

=> Relationship with equality

- Social mobility is an avenue to attain equality. The very existence of mobility shows ~~existance~~ presence of equality and meritocratic society.
- Equality of opportunities is a precondition for mobility. It ensures tools of mobility are accessible to all.
- However, equality of outcomes does not promote mobility, thus equity is more important for mobility.

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⇒ Impediments.

→ Poverty- It blocks tools like education, job etc for mobility.

→ lack of social capital:- eg lower caste and lower class face this.

→ Elite self recruitment & Nepotism blocks mobility.

→ race- Hamilton project' Study found Blacks are more prone to remain poor in USA.

→ Political will- eg. impediments in State sponsored mobility eg. reservation.

→ lack of will- eg. Dalits after long trying to get temple entry, started creating own temples.

→ gender- Global social mobility report identified women have low access to mobility.

Therefore, goal should be social equality instead social mobility, as latter accepts stratifications in society.

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9. In view of demographic changes in recent decades, do you think India needs a two-child policy? Discuss in light of various strands of the debate surrounding this issue. **(150 words) 10**

हाल के दशकों में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों को देखते हुए, क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में दो-बच्चों की नीति (टू चाइल्ड पॉलिसी) की आवश्यकता है? इस मुद्दे से संबंधित बहस के विभिन्न पहलुओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently in 2020, a private member bill was tabled in Rajya Sabha asking for a strict 2 child policy in India.

→ Need of such policy.

a) Yes. → High population - India, by 2027 will become world's largest country by population as per UN. Needs to curb it.

→ limited resources, would be unable to cater High population.

→ Stagnancy in economy & lack of employment.

→ 'china's model' - china achieved staggering success by similar approach.

→ Son-meta preference - As per Economic Survey 17 - around 6 cr girls are unwanted, thus causes child marriages, foeticide etc.

→ Too high population and failure of welfare state will lead to social strains

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No.

- NFHS-5 found India's Fertility rate is already reached below TFR (2.2). Thus too late for such policy now.
- reproduction is a private matter and any State's interference would be against Right to privacy.
- Boomerang effect - Some Scholar claim any excessive over regulation could lead to opposite reaction from mass & thus can increase in Fertility rate.
- China's model is now facing consequences and they too have removed it.
- It would be a slap of hands of State to hide its failures of a welfare State.

Therefore, need of hour is to focus on population's skill development as we have surpassed the stage to need a policy to reduce population.

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इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें।

10. Globalization is incredibly efficient but has so far been incredibly unjust. Examine the statement in the context of developing countries like India. **(150 words) 10**

भूमंडलीकरण अद्वितीय रूप से दक्ष है परन्तु अब तक अत्यधिक अन्यायपूर्ण रहा है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation, as per Anthony Giddens is the compression of socio-economic space. India has entered in this phase since LPG reforms.

incredibly efficient
- → makes the world a global village
- → opportunities around the world could be accessed.
- → drastic economic growth.
- → Against parochialisation of society.
- → Social evils diluted eg and best global practices adopted eg. For female upliftment, caste development.
- → increased competition to indigenous industries helped in innovation.
- → Amartya Sen said - India has always been against Koop mandook mentality and Globalisation has reinforced it. Eg global culture has now enriched Indian culture.

⇒ Incredibly unjust.

- → increased inequality.. Oxfam found 1% of Indians have 4 times wealth than bottom 40%.
- → rise of class & race as a new dimension of Stratification in India.
- → Indian culture faring brunt of cultural inferiority.
- → culture of dependency due to west hegemony. eg. instead of institutions of excellence, India saw rise in Sweatshops.
- → Social strains increased - Ex- Human trafficking from India.
- → Oligopolistic trade in world lead to monopoly of west in Indian market leading Farmers Suicide, destruction of indegenous capital.
- → Tool of neocolonialism.

Despite all negatives globalisation has been a boon thus need is to institutionalise a better globalised world eradicating fallouts.

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11. "It would not be completely wrong to state that in India, art is religion and religion is art." In light of the statement, discuss the impact of various religions on art in India, citing relevant examples. (250 words) 15

"यह कहना पूर्णतः गलत नहीं होगा कि भारत में कला ही धर्म है और धर्म ही कला है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए भारत में कला पर विभिन्न धर्मों के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Art and religion, forming the Keystone of Indian culture have a unique relation, whereby both influence both in some way or another.

⇒ Art is religion.
- → Bharat Muni's Natyashastra.. mentions a high reverence to dance and other art forms, calling it sacred.
- → Abul Fazl, calls Painting as means to communicate to God.
- → Just like a religion, every art-forms have set of sacred works, a Guru-Shishya paramparа that can't be negated.

⇒ Religion is art.
- → Religious elements since Palaeolithic age have been central elements of art forms.
- → Religious messages uses art forms like ~~Sta~~ music, dance etc to preach the

Don't write anything in margin (कुछ भाग के लिए)

idea of God.

→ Art forms too have been segrated on religious lines eg. Gandhara art of Buddhism, Saracenic art of Islam

→ **Impacts of various religions on art.**

a) Hinduism

→ carnatic music emerged by impact of Bhakti movement.

→ Various dance forms developed under temple patronages - eg. Bharatnatyam, Mohiniattam

→ Mathura School, Sarnath School of Sculpture inspired from Hindu

→ Rajasthani School of Paintings by large revolves around Lord Krishna. Eg. Kishangarh's Bani thani

→ Nagara Style of temple architecture, Rajasthani architecture depicts Hindu elements.

b) Buddhism -

→ Pala School of Painting followed Buddha's Precepts eg. using leaves to avoid killing.

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→ architectural style of Stupas derives Buddhist philosophies.
→ It freed art from state control as merchants too started patronising art.

c) Jainism.
→ impacted architecture of town planning. eg. Temple cities on Hills.

d) Islam.
→ Styles like- Pietra-dura, ~~Arabesque~~ Arabesque, Foreshortening emerged under precepts of Islam.
→ chahar bagh innovation in architecture too caused by Islam.

More or less every religion impacts art forms, but our focus, at same time should be ensure art does not gets communal and supports diversity unity in diversity.

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12. Despite organizational apathy from the Indian National Congress in its initial years, the working class in various parts of the country subsequently participated overwhelmingly in the nationalist movement. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में संगठनात्मक रूप से इससे दूर रहने के बावजूद, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मजदूर वर्ग ने बाद में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में प्रभावशाली रूप में भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian National congress (INC) in its formative years was cynic about supporting working class movement. due to many factors.

Reasons for organisational apathy.

- → Moderates didn't want to ~~div~~ create a division in national movement on class.
- → They differentiated between British owned factories & Indian owned factories
- → did not support Indian factories at 1881 & 1891.
- → Believed in modernising mission of British.

⇒ Despite this working class participated in nationalist movements.

- → 1905 Swadeshi movement :- working

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

class organised itself and participated in strikes, hartals, also ~~attem~~ took a failed attempt to form Trade Union

↳ Biggest strike organised in Bengal after Tilak's arrest.

→ World war I - getting reenergized by Russian revolution, war time miseries and ILO formation, working class actively participated in various movements eg - Rowlatt Satyagrah.

↳ Also Madras labour union formed in 1918, laid strong movement in Madras.

→ Non cooperation - They responded positively to gandhi's call, as seen in Ahmedabad mill satyagrah & later during Non cooperation movement.

→ AITUC formed in 1920, worked in close contact with INC, even during constructive work period.

→ civil disobedience - After Gandhiji's arrest, in Sholapur, and other

areas of Maharashtra, workers called out largest strike.

→ It supported congress ministries in 1937 elections and also worked in close coordination with left wing of INC. eg. CSP.

→ A faction of it, even supported actively and passively in Quit India movement.

→ lastly, workers also went on strike in support of ratings revolt of HMIS Talwar.

However, INC in initial years not completely ignored them eg. Sripada Banerjee, Shapoorji made concerted efforts. Therefore relation between working class & national movement was very dynamic and enriched both.

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13. Though some of his early measures restored faith among the Indians in the liberal tradition of England, Lord Ripon's tenure did not bring about significant changes in the conservative mindset of the colonial bureaucracy. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि लॉर्ड रिपन द्वारा किए गए कुछ शुरुआती उपायों ने इंग्लैंड की उदार परंपरा में भारतीयों के विश्वास को पुनर्बहाल किया, तथापि उसके कार्यकाल में औपनिवेशिक नौकरशाही की रूढ़िवादी मानसिकता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Ripon was Governor-General of India in 1880-1884. and undertook many reforms.

Lord Ripon was entitled as 'Ripon-the good'. owing to significant reforms. increasing faith of Indians:

→ Repealed vernacular press act; enforced by Lord Lytton. which curbed the freedom of vernacular press of India.

→ First factory act, 1881 - to improve labour conditions in army.

→ Harbinger of local governance:- Ripon is known as 'Father of local governance in India'.

→ Educational reforms - Hunter commission

was appointed, to step towards educational development.

→ Rendition of Mysore.

→ Ilbert Bill was presented to do away the biasness of judiciary as and Indian judges were not allowed to act against whites.

* Despite, all these unprecedented efforts, colonial bureaucracy didn't show much changes.

→ Ilbert Bill, was defeated and opposed to the extent that it was dropped.

→ 1st Factory act (1881), was actually undertaken to stiffle Indian indigenous industries and it didn't apply on British plantation works.

→ Local governance was not given due power and was stiffled by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

excessive bureaucratic interference.

→ Hunter commission on education was also a lip service, despite many innovational and liberal suggestions ~~it~~ e.g. Female education, vocational education. It remained by and large a non-starter.

~~Thus~~ Despite all these limitations, Ripon's contribution was monumental, especially the local governance, which is functional to this point.

VisionIAS

14. The New Social Movements in post-independence period made an important beginning in awakening the society against injustices and deepened the very notion of democracy in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों ने अन्याय के विरुद्ध समाज को जागरूक बनाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शुरुआत की और भारत में लोकतंत्र की धारणा को सुदृढ़ किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

New social movements, first made their appearance in 1970s USA. and later emerged in India in around 70s - 80s. addressing new issues.

⇒ Awakening society

a) against injustices.

→ It addressed new cleavages of society eg. race, class. etc.

→ primarily social, and secondarily, only if economical.

→ addressed marginalised groups. eg. Narmada Bachao Andolan for environmental justice and Tribal rights.

→ questioned the gendered development. eg. Towards equality report: & SEWA by Ela bhatt pressed on uplifting gender minorities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Dalit movements, led by Mandeo Dhasal, etc, too got linked to it; exposing caste based discrimination.

→ also addressed new components eg. quality of life.

→ Aimed for Sustainable growth. and included environmental activism eg. chipko movement, Silent valley movement etc.

b) Deepening democracy.

→ Pluralism- No longer social movement were addressing Relative deprivation and now articulated interests of all sections.

→ Fraternity- Brought different social groups together enforcing solidarity.

→ Politicising awareness - It reached to hitherto untouched sections eg. Hilly areas of chamoli.

→ new ideas of liberty, equality etc. they were not focused on economic

grievances but social equality.

→ Citizen centric governance - It forced the local administration to pay heed to grievances. eg. Tehri movement.

→ wider social base and leadership - leaders emerged from civil society itself eg Sundarlal Bahuguna.

→ constitutional and democratic morality - They were carried by the people & for the people. eg. Appiko movement led by rural women & tribals not by elites.

→ democratic tools, eg. non-violence.

Despite many limitations they were able to be harbinger of novelty in history of social movements in India.

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15. What are the reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and the United States? Are there any lessons to be learnt from these events by India? Explain adequately. **(250 words) 15**

ऑस्ट्रेलिया और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जैसे देशों में बार-बार और प्रायः विनाशकारी वनाग्नि के क्या कारण हैं? क्या भारत को इन घटनाओं से कोई सीख लेनी चाहिए? विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

As per a report, almost 21% of world's forest are prone to forest fires. Recent times have seen many such cases in countries like Australia, USA.

⇒ Reasons.

a) Natural. → Ring of fire. Both are prone to volcanic eruptions.

→ Extreme climate events are on rise, eg. Heat waves. as recently Northern America saw one of the worst Heat domes

→ lightening - owing to climatic region. Such region are prone to it.

→ Peatlands - Have huge carbon sinks - ex. both Australia and US have good amount of peatlands which are inflammable easily.

→ Spontaneous combustion of dry fuel eg. Saw dust, leaves.

b) Anthropogenic

→ Both US and Australia have aboriginal whose activities like jhum cultivation could pose threat to forests..

→ Yellowstone national park in US has high fauna diversity, and often use of fire to ward them off ignites fires.

→ Green house gases.. Eg. In Australia high CH4 due to extensive grain cultivation and dairy in downs. Similar activities in France in US.

→ High urbanisation - Turning areas into heat islands.

→ industrialisation and deforestation.

→ Lessons for India.

— As per India State of forest report 2019 almost 50% of forests are prone to one or other form of wildfires.

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- greening economy and decrease GHG emissions.
- proper land use management & curb reckless deforestation.
- identify hotspots and employ technology.
- Haphazard urbanisation should be discouraged and proper town planning
- Pollution should be tamed to counter Heat waves.
- Sustainable development.
- monitor and mainstream jhum cultivation.
- Include forest fire management in Disaster management plans.

Forests ~~or~~ are an important and intrinsic part of our economy and society and should be protected at all costs.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss why India needs a cross border flood management mechanism. Also, state the major issues in cross border flood management and suggest remedial measures in this context. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन तंत्र की आवश्यकता क्यों है। साथ ही, सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन से जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दों को वर्णित करते हुए इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Cross border flood management refers to a bilateral and multilateral cooperation on trans border rivers. (eg. Brahmaputra, Indus) ensuring sustainable flood mitigation.

⇒ [Need of India]

→ Brahmaputra coming from China have downstream impact on India. and every year Assam and nearby region faces flood due to poor information dissemination.

→ Most of the Himalayan rivers comes from Nepal into India, and causes widespread devastation eg. Kosi - called Sorrow of bihar too has source in Nepal.

→ Bilateral relations with neighbours - eg. Teesta, & Padma issues with

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Bangladesh are influencing diplomatic relations.

→ Security - Eg. Indus with Pakistan has been a major point of contact

→ Turning crisis into opportunity - Eg. Bhutan - India exploring hydro energy

issues.

→ Trust deficit - South Asian countries due to power dynamics between China, Pakistan & India lacks cohesion.

→ Lack of institutional mechanism - eg. SAARC is defunct.

→ water, as a part of diplomacy. (eg. Indus by India) thus reluctance by states

→ Poor technology in region.

→ Bilateral disputes - Eg - Teesta - Between India - Bangladesh.

→ water - a state subject, thus threat to Federalism.

Don't write anything in margin

⇒ Remedial measures.

→ Institutional Support - revive SAARC.

→ Political consensus - explore informal forums: & solve disputes.

→ legal ~~[illegible]~~ Setup - Draft a clear cross border ~~management~~ Flood management law.

→ adopt proper technology - India should be a leader, and help Bangladesh, Nepal etc.

→ 2nd ARC suggested transfer water ~~as~~ in concurrent list.

→ Don't compromise with Right to development. eg Dams construction.

Aforementioned steps could be useful for transforming crisis into opportunity.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Depletion of water resources in India is both a geo-climatic phenomenon as well as a result some short-sighted government policies. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में जल संसाधनों का ह्रास एक भू-जलवायु (जियो-क्लाइमेटिक) घटना के साथ-साथ कुछ अदूरदर्शी सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India constitutes 18% of world's population and merely 4% of water resources and thus water depletion is on rise, due to many factors.

⇒ as geo-climatic phenomenon.

→ rise in extreme weather events eg. Heat waves, marine heat waves, etc. it increases water evaporation disrupting ~~hydrograph~~ hydrological cycle;

→ Flash droughts; and droughts.. Around 68% of country's area is prone to it.

→ High rainfall variablity. Eg. ~~Jaisalmer~~ Cherapunji's one day rainfall is equal to Jaisalmer's annual precipitation.

→ changing monsoon patterns due to natural patterns eg. Sunspots etc.

→ Events like Earthquake; Tsunamis too affect water table/level.

→ Short sighted government policies.

→ Farm Subsidies → on electricity - due to which more and more ground water is being exhausted.

→ on fertilisers - excessive use of these needs to be accompanied by water.

→ on seeds - HYV seeds, introduced in Green revolution needs more water.

→ MSP policies - disproportionately favour water intensive crops eg. rice (1 kg rice cultivation in India needs 3000 litres).

→ Virtual water - India is a virtual water surplus countries i.e. our trade includes water intensive goods.

→ unequal distribution - Areas like Vidharbha and Saurashtra are bearing governance neglect.

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- National water policy is now outdated and still haven't been updated.
- energy intensive economy — needs too much water.
- Industrial policy is unable to implement ZLD (zero liquid discharge).
- In order to attract more foreign companies in Make in India; administration is lenient on ecological laws.
- Rivers & wetland conservation are facing brunt of conflictual federalism.
- Municipality is unable to provide safe drinking water, thereby increase in ROs in urban areas which waste too much water.

National water commission and updated National water policy could be a way forward.

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18. What are the major lithospheric plates? How and why do these plates move? **(250 words) 15**

प्रमुख स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटें कौन-सी हैं? ये प्लेटें कैसे और क्यों गति करती हैं?

lithospheric plates, also known as tectonic plates, refers to large irregular ~~slabs~~ crustal slabs floating on aesthenosphere.

There are around 7 major lithosphere plates.

- North American Plate – including North america, atlantic floor separated from South American plate along caribbean islands.
- South American plate :- South America and western atlantic floor separated from North American plate along caribbean.
- Eurasia and adjacent oceanic plate.
- Pacific plate.
- Antarctica & Surrounding ocean plate.
- Indo-Australian & Newzealand plate.
- Africa with Eastern Atlantic floor plate.

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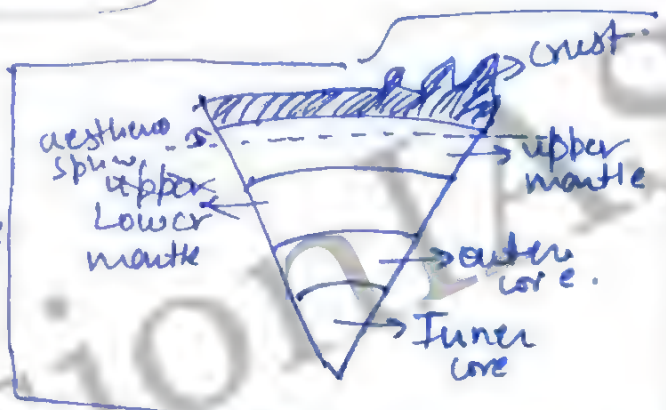
These plates could be further subdivided as oceanic plate (eg. Pacific) or continental plate (eg. Eurasia). depending upon proportional distribution of ocean and continent (land mass).

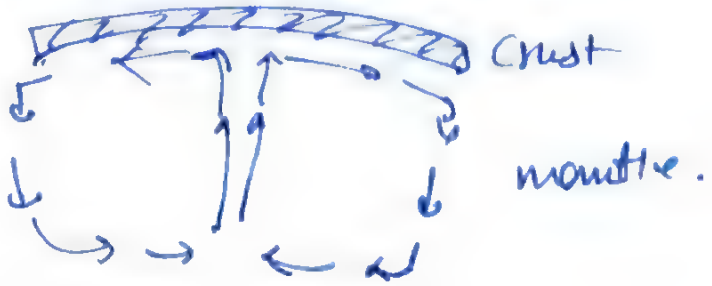
→ Moving of plates.

Tectonic plates are present above the mantle portion.



Mantle Portion → upper → above layer – weak liquid
→ lower layer – semi solid.
→ Lower – solid

above layer of upper mantle is known as aesthenosphere and it is very weak and liquid in nature.



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Inside mental owing to the residual heat and radioactive energy convectional currents are in operation forming converging and diverging limbs on crust. This causes plate tectonics in operation i.e diversion and conversion of plate. Thus movement is facilitated by the aesthenosphere layer, which allows mobility thereby lithosphere plates moves over it causing plate dynamics.

Such movement of plates is major reason of world's relief eg. mountains, valleys etc.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. There exists a wide gap between the constitutionally professed secularism and its practice in India. Do you agree? Substantiate with relevant arguments. **(250 words) 15**

संवैधानिक रूप से घोषित पंथनिरपेक्षता और भारत में इसे व्यवहार में लाने के बीच एक व्यापक अंतर मौजूद है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Secularism in India.

as per Rajeev Bhargava is a 'principled distance' between State and religion. It is different from western Secularism.

⇒ constitutionally professed Secularism

→ Preamble of India explicitly mentions India as a Secular country

→ It allows freedom is based on 'Sarva dharma sambhav' i.e. coexistence of all religions.

→ non-biasedness of State towards any religion and freedom of religion to all, as per Ar. 19.

⇒ Secularism in Practice.

→ Rising Hindutva ideology and right wing politics: is allegedly biased towards Hinduism.

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→ certain Steps by State like - Scrapping Tripple Talaq, was been alleged ~~to~~ as a step of islamophobic mentality.

→ Even across regions, people are being weeded out based on religion. Eg. West Bengal ~~is going as~~ biased towards Durga Mata and UP towards Ramu sect.

→ Yogendra yadav in latest book, held India is becoming defacto Hindu rashtra. Infact recently there have been calls in parliament to amend preamble & insert 'Hindu rashtra' in place of 'Secular' state

→ Babri Masjid case, is said to be another manifestation of religious minority being persecuted.

→ State based religious intolerance and pogroms, hate speech etc. too on a rise.

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However, Indian Secularism is still not all gone.

- most of political clamours are by and large vote bank political algorithms and ~~no~~ most political parties don't adhere to such ideology.
- civil society of India is still by and large secular.
- Non-election phases ~~of~~ see political parties & state adhering to secular principles. Eg. PMJAY, PMAY etc has most of Muslim beneficiaries.

Therefore, need of the hour is to rectify political opportunism that tends to make it appear secularism is diluting, as deep down secularism is very fabric of Indian society and still intact.

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20. India spends less than one per cent of GDP on care work infrastructure and services. In view of the statement, explain how increased public investment in care economy infrastructure can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives. **(250 words) 15**

भारत द्वारा देखभाल से संबंधित अवसंरचना और सेवाओं पर जी.डी.पी. के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया जाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था अवसंरचना (केयर इकोनॉमी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) पर सार्वजनिक निवेश में वृद्धि कई नीतिगत उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में कैसे सहायक हो सकती है।

care work infrastructure and Services is an intrinsic part of Socio-economic policy. and it aims to usher a balanced, sustainable and inclusive growth seeking to cater all Stakeholders.

It includes- Social security mechanisms for workers, creches, leisure rooms at workplaces, proper working conditions - ventilation, etc.

currently ~~India~~ it India Spends less than 1% GDP on it. however increasing it would be very beneficial as:

multiple policy objectives:

→ inclusive growth: It will be 'holistic and fairly distributed

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across all sections of economy.

→ 5 trillion economy - It would boost workers's productivity and thereby ensuring higher output. Across all sectors, if adopted, it could help in reaching high economic growth.

→ gender neutral development - This would facilitate higher female labour force participation, which currently as per ILO is merely 29%.

→ Ease of doing business - addressing and acknowledging care services demand of workers would dilute frequent strikes and Trade union activism.

→ Healthy ageing - separate services for older age group will ensure social and economic security for India's ~~old~~ elderly population.

→ Demographic dividend - This will ensure the maximum utilisation

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of demographic gift, that is available to India.

→ Sustainable growth - as ensure care services will automatically rationalize environmental exploitation, thus it could be a way to achieve it.

→ modernisation and mechanisation of economy.

→ Breaking caste as inhibitors.

→ Curbing rural-urban gaps, leading to decrease in rural to urban migration.

Therefore care service is the need of hour & best international practices, must be seen as a reference point to implement it.

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